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The illustrations are numerous and add greatly to the value of the text, and the large list of maps set forth the remarkable distribution of the gravel systems.

The work is characterized by enthusiasm and a pervasive desire to explain in fullness and detail all of the phenomena presented. The observational and the rational go hand in hand and each lends interest to the other.

T. C. C.

Lower Cambrian Terrane in the Atlantic Province. By C. D. WALCOTT, Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Vol. I, pp. 301–339. February 14, 1900.

The object of the paper, as stated by the author, is to show the stratigraphic relations and successions of the Cambrian faunas of the Atlantic province. In the author's correlation paper on the Cambrian (Bull. 81, U. S. Geol. Surv. 1891), reference is made to unsolved problems of the Cambrian of this province. Mr. G. F. Matthew's study of these problems has led him to conclusions not in accord with those tentatively set forward by Mr. Walcott. He finds the Etcheminian beds at Hanford Brook unconformably below the Protolenus zone and regards them as a pre-Cambrian Paleozoic terrane, and makes a twofold division of the Cambrian of the Atlantic province as follows:

Upper Cambrian, - - -	Dictyonema fauna.
	Peltura fauna.
	Olenus fauna.
Lower Cambrian, - - -	Paradoxides fauna.
	Newfoundland species described.
	Protolenus fauna.

Mr. Walcott, having made a careful study of the Hanford Brook and other localities cited by Mr. Matthew in support of his position, notes the absence of Etcheminian débris in the overlying St. John quartzite, the absence of an irregularly eroded surface on the Etcheminian beds, and the evidence of overlap of these beds on the subjacent Algonkian, and holds that the patchiness and variation in thickness of the Etcheminian may be the result of deposition of sediments upon a very irregular sea-bottom, and not of erosion as held by Mr. Matthew. Mr. Walcott believes the distinctive features of the Etcheminian fauna pointed out by Mr. Matthew do not necessarily separate it from the

Lower Cambrian. The paper closes with the following conclusions :

"(*a*) The 'Etcheminian' terrane of Matthew is of Lower Cambrian age.

"(*b*) The Olenellus fauna is older than the Paradoxides and Protelenus fauna of the Middle Cambrian.

"(*c*) The Cambrian section of the Atlantic Province of North America includes the Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian divisions as defined by me in 1891."

R. D. GEORGE.

Forest Reserves. Part V of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey. HENRY GANNETT, Chief of Division, Washington, D. C., 1899.

This report consists of the following parts : The forests of the United States, by Henry Gannett ; Black Hills Forest Reserve, by H. S. Graves ; Big Horn Forest Reserve, by F. E. Town ; Teton Forest Reserve, from notes by F. S. Brandegee ; Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, from notes by F. S. Brandegee ; Priest River Forest Reserve, by J. B. Leiberg ; Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by J. B. Leiberg ; Washington Forest Reserve, by H. B. Ayers ; Eastern Part of Washington Forest Reserve, by M. W. Gorman ; San Jacinto Forest Reserve, by J. B. Leiberg ; San Bernardino Forest Reserve, by J. B. Leiberg ; San Gabriel Forest Reserve, by J. B. Leiberg : Forest conditions of Northern Idaho, by J. B. Leiberg; Pine Ridge Timber, Nebraska, by N. H. Darton.

According to the report there are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, 1,094,496 sq. miles of wooded land, or in other words 37 per. cent of the total area is wooded. The total value of the forest product of the country for 1890 was 800 million dollars which is an amount slightly in excess of its mineral production. The total amount of sawed lumber consumed was 23,500 million feet B. M., and the amount used for fuel was 180,000 million feet B. M.

The sources of injury to forests are classed under the categories of fires, winds, lightning, insects, and wasteful methods of lumbering. The necessity for better forest management is urged in order to prevent waste, and to establish forests in the place of those being depleted for legitimate purposes. It is urged that the object of forest management should be to produce forest products in as short a time